

NUMBER 38.

ON THE DEMOCRATIC

Paris, May 7, 1838.

Democratic State Convention.

In compliance with the direction of the Convention of the Democratic Members of the Legislature, held in Augusta in March last, a State Convention of Democratic Delegates will be held at the State House, in Augusta, on WEDNESDAY, the TWENTIETH DAY OF JUNE NEXT, at 11 o'clock, A. M., to nominate a candidate to be supported for Governor at the next ensuing election.

Each classed town and organized plantation is requested to send one Delegate to said Convention; and each town and city two Delegates for every Representative to which they are entitled in the State Legislature.

By order of the State Committee.

April 13, 1838.

Particular Notice.

The Subscribers to the Democrat who are in arrears for one year or more are respectfully requested to settle the same speedily. All indebted for Advertising or Job Work will oblige the subscriber by paying up immediately.

G. W. ALLETT.

ELECTION RETURNS.

Below we give the returns of votes in this District for member of Congress so far as they have been received.

	Paris.	Long.	Scatt.
13 towns in our fast,	1777	1236	50
Andover	41	55	
Albany	70	27	
Bethel	186	61	
Brownfield	79	55	
Byron	26	10	
Canton	33	41	
Carleton	33	27	
Denmark	30	26	
Disfield	133	51	
Fryeburg	91	127	
Gilead	34	22	
Hiram	53	98	
Howard's Gore	7	6	
Hunt's Grant	14	1	
Jay	71	103	
Lovell	66	104	
Mexico	48	16	
Newry	70	4	
Porter	102	47	
Pera	60	11	
Roxbury	20	2	
Rumford	151	81	
Stoncham	45	4	
Stow	69	8	
Sweden	53	65	
Waterford	126	126	
Wela	66	61	
Bridgeport	109	108	
Harrison	51	133	
Olisfield	52	114	
Minot	144	231	
Lowtown	73	145	
Lisbon	119	238	
Greene	91	70	
Wilton	73	93	
	4342	3673	293

We have received returns of the votes for member of Congress in this District from all but four or five small towns and plantations, which give Mr. Parria a majority over all others of between four and five hundred. The votes to be heard from will probably increase this majority to between five and six hundred. To these should be added the scattering votes amounting to between two and three hundred, as these were thrown nearly if not quite all by democrats. The result will give us a less majority than we had in the same towns last fall but this indicates no change in the state of parties here. The number of scattering votes shows that our party was not united, and the same feeling that produced the scattering votes, deterred hundreds from voting at all. Indeed it was confidently anticipated by the federalists, and feared by our friends that there would be no choice. Same even of the opposition offered bets that Long would be elected. Under these circumstances that we have succeeded by a handsome majority shows the firmness of the democracy of this district. The spirit of conciliation and the disposition to sacrifice personal feeling to the good of the cause, promises well for our success at the September elections. We have no fears as to the result then and our friends are waiting with anxiety for the time, that shall terminate the reign of federalism. The federalists were well united and in most of the towns well drilled. In this town they had out their whole strength excepting some four or five voters, while there were about fifty democratic voters who under other circumstances would have been present and voted and who will be with us at September.

Extract from a letter to the editor, from a Gentleman in Washington Co.

"At the September elections you may look for a good account from this County and Haseock. The friends of the national administration are waiting with anxiety for the day of election to arrive, and have no fears as to the result. I have little doubt that the democratic majority will be as great as it has ever been since the election of Gen. Jackson, at any warmly contested trial of the strength of parties. The differences of last year among ourselves which surrendered this Congressional District into the hands of the federal party are, from all appearances, quite well settled. It only remains to make a judicious selection of a candidate for Governor to settle the fate of the second Hunter."

The above is from one who has the means of knowing the state of public sentiment in that section of the State, and whose predictions have heretofore been verified by the result. The same feeling pervades the democratic party throughout the State. The same writer remarks that many of the intelligent federalists there admit that they have little hopes of re-electing Hunt. He has disappointed the expectations of his friends and enemies. He has shown himself not only destitute of that independence of character which becomes the Chief Magistrate of a State, but he has been a mere tool in the hands of a few desperate politicians, and by his course has disgusted the most respectable and moderate portion of his own party. The zeal and activity of his newly created officers will not make amends for the loss of confidence and respect among the sober and discreet portions of those who elected him. His fate is sealed. He will be mourned only by those whose fate depends upon his. A large portion of those who elected him will not regret his political demise.

The next week. The report of the Committee appointed to investigate the circumstances attending the duel which resulted in the death of Mr. Cilley, has been published in the Argus. The federal papers we perceive are for new; this document in advance as an electioneering affair. They may well dread its effect upon the public mind after the course they have pursued in relation to this business. They started wrong. Because most of the persons implicated were members of their own party, the federal press in this State and else-

where, with some honorable exceptions, attempted to stifle all investigation and to screen the perpetrators of this horrible outrage from public indignation. When the Committee reported, the federal party opposed the printing of the report, and at the last accounts were still endeavoring to repress all action upon the subject. In this State so far as they have attempted to vindicate Wise and Webb and their associates, they have made the affair a party question, and can only escape from the odium they have thereby incurred by retreating their steps and retracting their assertions. Under these circumstances they may well dread the publication of this report, and the indignation which the public will feel upon its perusal towards those concerned in the affair, and those papers and that party that have attempted to justify or extenuate their conduct. We shall endeavor to publish this report in order that our readers may examine for themselves the whole transaction and then let those justify the conduct of Mr. Cilley's murderers who dare, and let the federalists if they choose assume the responsibility of outraging public sentiment and the feelings of all honest men by attempting to sustain such men as Webb, Wise and their associates.

From the Portland Standard.

We have no hesitation in saying that public opinion will demand of the New England Banks to resume the payment of their notes in specie by the time fixed on by the New York institutions for the resumption of specie payments. With a full knowledge of the actual condition of those which will ever be likely to pay specie again, it is too much for them to presume on the forbearance of the people after that period shall arrive. After the public announcement by the British Monopoly of Mr. Biddle, of the part that institution is to perform in the political drama now about to be enacted, and what he expects of kindred institutions, the Biddles operate, to resume, coupled with the general convention of their ability to sustain specie payments, will produce a revolution in the public mind which can be better conceived of than described. It will be taken as an acceptance by them of the invitation of Mr Biddle in join him in his hostility towards the government and the people—to protract the disorders of the currency—to convert moneyed institutions into political partisans, and to possess themselves, by preying on the necessities of the people, of the political power of the country. If they conclude to take that stand, they either rush with their eyes open on their fate or miscalculate their own powers of coercion or understate the peoples powers of resistance. While the characters of these institutions do, indeed, confer upon them unequal and special privileges, the law of the land still leaves in the hands of the great mass remedies for violated rights and undischarged obligations. If they array themselves against the people and boldly enter the political field under the pirate flag of N. Biddle, they must meet, face, a people undeterred by the presumption of paper monopolies, "whom a breath has made, and a breath can mar," a people that, by a quiet and calm enforcement of their legal rights, will exact a heavy penalty for their political officiousness. If any banks have so far forgotten the objects of their creation, their duties, and obligations, and choose to rush into the arena, and take their chance as political partisans—they do it at their peril—they will suffer the fate of a vanquished enemy, and the sooner the business community is rid of such a nuisance the better. The forbearance, which has hitherto attended the Banks, is an earnest that those which honestly commence paying specie have nothing to apprehend, and that those who join N. Biddle—and refuse, have nothing to expect. They must take the chances of the warfare they wage. If they cannot confine themselves to their appropriate duties and keep clear of political strife—the sooner they are deprived of their charters the better. In that position they obstruct instead of aiding business, and foil the efforts of honest institutions, which mean to confine themselves within their appropriate sphere.

"It is to be regretted (says the Globe) that the convention of banks at New York did not follow the example of New York, as pledged to do, and resume when she did; but they still stand immeasurably ahead of the Biddle confederates, which refused to meet at all, or to resume within any given time whatever. This latter class must now stand discriminated from all the others, and must object themselves to the severest investigation into their affairs. The chief of this suspected tribe is already under the knife of dissection. Every where the liabilities and the resources of the English bank in Philadelphia, are cast up; every where her enormous debts and her rotten credits are confronted. Near thirty millions of immediate liabilities press upon her; four millions of specie in vain attempts to look thirty millions of demands in the face. She has a list of debts due her; but what is it? A list of broken men, cheats, worn out politicians, editors of newspapers, depreciated stocks, and loans upon long time at law interest to cousin jobbers, parasites and sycophants. Mr. Biddle, for six years, has been publishing falsehoods against the Republican Administration of the country; time, and an independent press, will soon publish the condition of his bank. Doubtless a catastrophe to his bank will carry mischief to a great many families in the U. States, and the more so as it is his declared policy to pay the Europeans first. All his bonds payable in Europe are promptly met, and even paid before due; while twenty-five years of nonpayment seems to be his policy here. The chief loss in the U. States may be in the resumption notes, now under discussion in the Senate; of the notes of the new bank, there are not a third of a millions in circulation. Be the event what it may the HUNDRED MILLIONS OF GOLD AND SILVER in the country, is the sheet anchor and RELIEF of the people. Let the productive classes begin to look out for a share of that, and they are safe! Many other banks will be involved in

any catastrophe that may befall the "great regulator."

SOUTHERN CONVENTION.—A large Convention of Southern gentlemen from the States of Virginia, N. Carolina, S. Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, and Florida for the purpose of taking into consideration the Commercial interest of that section of the Union, met at Augusta, Geo. on the 2d ult. One hundred and eighty delegates were in attendance. A report was presented to the Convention by Gen. Hayne of South Carolina together with a series of resolutions setting forth the peculiar advantages of staple States for commercial pursuits and enterprise. The Report, after advertising to the fact, that the staples of south and southwestern States furnish the basis of our foreign trade and purchase nearly the entire mass of imports, of which, to a considerable extent, the citizens of that section are consumers, recommends that they should become their own carriers, exporters, and importers. The Banks are advised to purchase exchange and provide foreign funds in aid of merchants. It advises capitalists of the south who have investments abroad, to turn their capital into this new channel. It recommends the education of youth for commercial pursuits, and the establishment, by foreign manufacturers, of agencies in southern ports, for the sale of their products and the opening of a direct trade.—16.

RESUMPTION. New York has triumphed, and Mr. Biddle's experiment of an irredeemable currency is defeated! The New York Banks resumed SPECIE PAYMENTS on Monday the 23d ult. The Journal of Commerce of the 24th says:—

LAND HO! Yesterday was a proud day for New York. It witnessed the restoration of specie payments in less than twelve months from the time of suspension, and after one of the most fatal mercantile revolutions which ever happened. Such a recovery from such a wreck the world never before saw. It is attributable under the blessing of Heaven, to the energy, the sound intelligent good sense, and moral integrity of our citizens. The Banks have resumed in the fullest sense of the term. They have also returned to the use of their own notes which they now pay out as formerly. The hearts of our citizens were filled with joy at this, well they might be.

The arrival of two steam ships also, from Europe, in such a manner as to remove all doubt about the entire feasibility of navigating the Atlantic in that manner, was a most gratifying event. It brings us within ten or fifteen days of Europe, and gives us such increased certainty, as well as quickness that a new era opens upon us. Take it all in all, we think that a commercial community were seldom more happy than ours yesterday.

The energy and determination of the New Yorkers, the influx of specie, the universal reprobation with which Biddle's non-resumption letter was greeted, have had their effect even in Boston.

The Boston Post of the 26th thus announces the first move.

"The Merchants' Bank having resumed specie payments, its bills are received at the Custom House and Post Office. The improved aspect of things has infused joy into countenances of all classes of the community. We now can carry our heads as high as the New Yorkers."

The Boston Times of the 27th says:—"We understand the State, City, and Massachusetts Banks, have followed closely in the wake of the Merchants' Bank, and are now paying specie on all their liabilities. Others will be along directly."

Since the above was in type, we learn that the Columbian, North, Tremont, and Atlas Banks have resumed paying specie in full. Probably several others have done the same. The Suffolk will be forced to do the same in a day or two."

The same of another day says:—"Most of the other Banks will soon follow. The symptoms of returning confidence are too strong to be mistaken. There is an energy in the public will which cannot always be kept down, even by the most adverse circumstances."

—27th inst. The imports of specie still go on. The Mediator, from London, arrived on the 25th, bringing \$1,120,000 and the Charles Carroll from Havre, on the 26th, bringing upwards of \$250,000.

The prospect is now fair for a general resumption of specie payments throughout New England—and for the revival of confidence and business, which must follow a restoration of the currency. Mr Biddle is chap-fallen. He over rated his power. He thought his dictum sufficient to prevent the resumption—but the friends of a sound currency now in the ascendancy, and we see no reason to fear that Biddle can overcome them. They have "come up from their Elba"—Mr. Biddle has threatened them with a "Waterloo"—but where are his forces? The best of them, disgusted with his course, have withdrawn from the ranks, and are now engaged in sustaining the currency against his warfar upon them!—Age

"The Army of Office holders." Our Governor, "by accident," like his great prototype (Mr. Hunter) is making good use of the little time allotted him. He has created in little over three months, upwards of ONE THOUSAND OFFICE HOLDERS—of every grade, from Attorney General down to Justice of the Peace,—distributed at the public expense, upwards of one thousand rewards to those who assisted in his election. To make room for his army of a thousand office holders, whom he has billeted

on the public, he has removed competent and faithful men from office, for no other reason than for their independent avowal of political opinions.—That was not enough. He has violated the common courtesies of life, desecrated to party the great objects of public charity, and trampled unnecessarily upon the funds, in order to carve our places for the crowd of hungry expectants who have surrounded him! We ask the official to reconcile, if it can, this unparalleled course, of proscription for opinion's sake, with the repeated and vaunting professions with which this dynasty came into power.—Age.

Will the official inform us how many of the present Legislature have been appointed to office by the Executive?—Age.

The Policy of the Democratic party.—It becomes the democratic party at the present time, when its principles are assailed with even more than usual acrimony, to stand by them with extraordinary zeal. The cause in which the democracy is engaged is worthy of their support, and must triumph as long as the people place a just estimate upon their own rights, and desire to be truly free and independent. The great contest which is now raging from one extreme of the country to the other, is, (disguise it as you may) between the "aristocracy of wealth" and the "democracy of numbers"; and it is a contest upon the issue of which depends the future character of the government of the country. The moneyed interest is in the field, thirsting for political power,—and not content with the exercise of the undue share of influence which always accompanies wealth, claiming the right to make the altar of American freedom, a table for usurers and money-changers. The federal party, true to its ancient principles, seeks to make the many tributary to the few, and to govern the whole by a fractional monied institution, intended to be, not the throne, but the power behind greater than the throne itself. The democracy are now nobly contending for the rights of the people—for "the greatest good of the greatest number"—and on no account ought they for a moment to relax their exertions. The encroachment of the monied power must be met on its stronghold, and to be resisted successfully, must be combated with energy, and a determined spirit. It is all important that there should be entire harmony in the party—that personal feelings and grievances should be sacrificed to the general good—and that we should go unitedly into a contest, the issue of which may be made to redound to the honor and the rest of the democratic party.—Eastern Argus.

The London Morning Chronicle has the following paragraph:—

"We are truly glad to find that the Bank of England has at length determined to make a shipment of gold to the United States. This will not only be the means of giving life and animation in the United States, but will lead to extensive orders for our various manufactures. It is evidently the harbinger of more cheerful times. The bank intends to send £1,000,000; other firms different amount, making, in the aggregate about £2,000,000 sterling, we understand. The whole, we believe, is consigned to Messrs. Prime, Ward and King; but a portion of it, report says, is on account of the government to meet bills from Canada. The effect produced by this operation in the United States will be quite astonishing."

FROM UPPER CANADA.

Our private advices from Toronto are to Wednesday last, at 9 o'clock on that day General Sutherland was banished for life, to New South Wales.

It was the prevailing opinion at Toronto, on Wednesday last, that there would be no farther executions, except perhaps of General Theller, and opinions were about equally divided, as to the fate of that individual, between death and banishment.

Mr. John G. Parker had pleaded guilty, and thrown himself upon the court for mercy; it is feared by his friends, that he will be among those who will be banished to New South Wales.

On the 12th the court was occupied with the trial of Dr. Hunter who was finally acquitted.

Samuel Lount, who was executed at Toronto on the 12th, was upwards of 6 feet in height, and aged about 47 years, and is said to have been a very good looking man. He was a native of Pennsylvania, and had been in Canada since 1812. He married a daughter of Mr. Solis, a wealthy farmer, who resides a few miles north of Toronto; he has left a widow and seven children. We are informed that since the execution a daughter of Lount has died of grief. She visited her father in prison, a short time before his execution, since which her grief has been extreme. We understand that when Sir George Arthur was waited upon with entreaties that the life of Lount might be spared, he said that he had given the matter that consideration which the distressing case required, but that he could not, consistently with his views of justice, extend the royal clemency to the cause of the two individuals, Lount and Matthews. In consideration of his family, however, the property of Lount should not be confiscated, but given to Mrs L. for the support of herself and children.

N. Y. Com. Adv.

More Specie.—The British armed schooner Arrow, brings \$250,000 in specie from St. Thomas. It is pouring in from all quarters. —Jour. Com.

The Moselle Steamboat.—The passengers on board this boat were principally Germans, bound for St. Louis. Nearly all on board (with the exception of those in the Ladies cabin) were killed or wounded; numbers of the latter have been conveyed to different houses along the shore.—The pilot was thrown about one hundred feet perpendicular into the air, came down to the water and sunk.

A public meeting on the subject was held at Cincinnati. A statement was read from one of the clerks of the boat, stating that there were in all on board about 280, 86 of them being cabin passengers.

The names of twenty-four killed, eleven badly wounded, and forty-one missing are given.—Among the latter is John E. Patten, Esq. of this city, a Lawyer, who was on his way to St. Louis. Mr. P. has left an interesting family of a wife and one child. Argus.

From the Cincinnati Wieg of April 26.

We have just returned from the scene of horror occasioned by the explosion, and the account before published, instead of being in the slightest degree exaggerated, (as has been intimated by a few,) falls far short of the dreadful reality. The fragments of human bodies are now lying scattered all along the shore, and we saw the corpse of a man whose mangled and torn, that they bear scarcely any resemblance to the human form. We also saw several with their heads and arms entirely blown off; others with only a part of their heads destroyed, and others with their lowest extremities shivered to an apparent jelly.

Fragments of the boilers, and other portions of the boat, were thrown from fifty to two hundred yards on the shore, and some of them having passed entirely over the two rows of buildings on the street, and a portion of the boilers tearing away the gable end of a stable situated high up the steep hill in the rear of the house, at least 200 yards from the boat. Other parts of the boat were driven entirely through a large house on the street, entering through the windows on one side, and passing out at the other. It is positively stated that one man was picked up this morning on the Kentucky side, having been blown completely across the river.

The wreck of the boat now lies near the steam water works, (about 3-4 of a mile below where the accident occurred,) having her chimneys and about half of her upper cabin above the water. A great many persons are employed in gathering the bodies, freight &c. Only four bodies have to-day been taken from the boat, viz: a German woman and her two children and another small boy. The number of dead and mangled bodies, altogether, that have been recovered, is about twenty; as nearly as has yet been ascertained. A number of persons, severely wounded have been sent to the hospitals, but whose names we have not yet heard. One young man of the name of Edward Sutton, from Connecticut, we saw in a neighboring house, dreadfully, scalded, but his physician thinks he will get well.

The lower deck of the boat is yet entirely under water, and when the boat shall be raised a very large number of persons, it is expected, will be found.

There are no doubt more persons lost than we have stated. We conversed, a while ago, with Mr. Broadwell, the agent of the boat who says positively, that there were ninety-five deck passengers whose names were entered on the boat's register at Pittsburgh, Wheeling, and other towns on the river above this place, for Louisville, St. Louis and other places below. Here then are one hundred and thirty passengers that must have been on board exclusive of the very large number who took passage at this place.

The boat was unusually crowded, and Mr. Broadwell thinks the whole number on board at the time of the accident, can be but little, if any short of THREE HUNDRED persons. From the best information we can gather, it does not appear that more than 30 or 40 of this number are known to be rescued. It is therefore probable, that the whole number drowned or destroyed, is somewhere in the neighborhood of TWO HUNDRED OR TWO HUNDRED AND THIRTY OR FORTY PERSONS! It is impossible that any accurate detail of the dead and missing can ever be made, or the precise number ascertained. A very large portion of them were deck passengers, whose humble sphere in life will preclude the possibility of finding out their names.

RUTA BAGA. Respecting Ruta Baga, I have found it a very useful root, cattle are extremely fond of it, and they will keep in a dry-cellar as easy and as long as potatoes do; they may be heaped up there, and I have taken them out in June as hard and as sound as they were when put in; I have found the leaves to be valuable towards the end of summer when the pastures became dry and barren; they may be pulled off as soon as the stalks of the first leaves get yellow, and come off easy, and are invaluable at that time for milch cows; with a piece proportioned to the number of cows kept, by the time that the first leaves were gathered, the second would get yellow and ready to be pulled, and so in succession until frost comes, and it is time to gather the roots. [Elev Eng. Far.

A writer in the Federal Bagnor Wieg closes a pathetic account of the federal views at Orono with the following quotation:—

"I am pained and slow, a steady front the night still as the breeze, but dreadful as the day." This reminds us of an old devotee of Bacchus who once described his horse as, "Great in the field, mighty in the stable, Terrible in the forest, fit."

